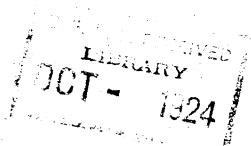


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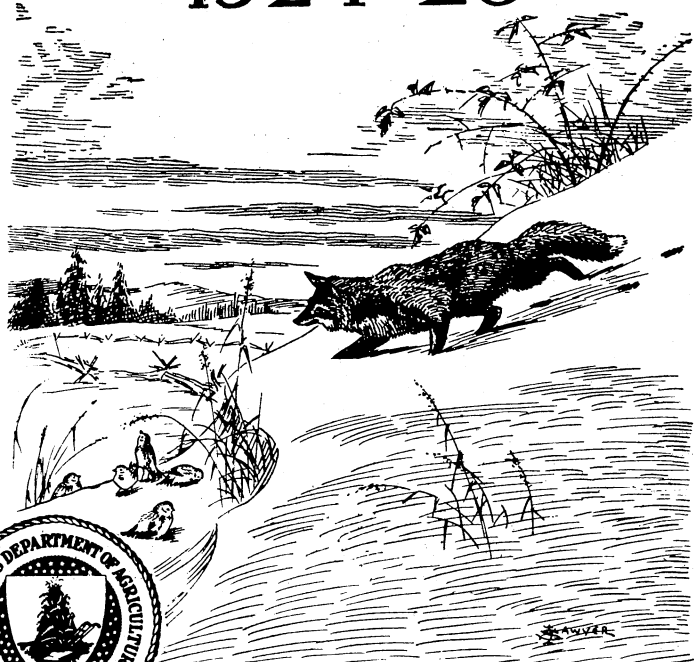
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 1445

LAWS
RELATING TO
FUR ANIMALS
FOR THE SEASON
1924-25



THE information contained in this bulletin, the tenth annual publication on the subject, should be useful in promoting effective action on the part of trappers, members of the fur trade, and all others concerned to the important end of perpetuating one of the most valuable of our natural resources. Too large a proportion of the pelts coming to the raw-fur markets fall into the unprofitable class because they were taken when not prime, a waste which can be eliminated by cooperation between the fur trade and the trappers. The average quality of pelts would be much higher if laws made seasons shorter and uniform for areas having the same climatic conditions. If the fur business is to maintain its position among the great industries of the country the continued source of supply must be assured. The trappers and the furriers, as trustees, are jointly responsible for the permanence of our fur resources. The board of trade of the fur industry of the United States estimates the annual turnover in the fur business at \$400,000,000.

Washington, D. C.

September, 1924

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF LAWS RELATING TO FUR ANIMALS MAY BE OBTAINED

- Alabama:** Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.
- Alaska:** Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or Chief Alaska Game Warden, Juneau. (See footnote 3, p. 6.)
- Arizona:** State Game Warden, Phoenix.
- Arkansas:** Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
- California:** Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.
- Colorado:** State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
- Connecticut:** Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
- Delaware:** Chief Game Warden, Dover.
- District of Columbia:** Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.
- Florida:** Secretary of State, Tallahassee.
- Georgia:** Game and Fish Commission, Atlanta.
- Hawaii:** Fish and Game Commission, Honolulu.
- Idaho:** Fish and Game Warden, Boise.
- Illinois:** Chief Game and Fish Warden, Springfield.
- Indiana:** Superintendent, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.
- Iowa:** State Fish and Game Warden, Des Moines.
- Kansas:** State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
- Kentucky:** Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
- Louisiana:** Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
- Maine:** Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
- Maryland:** State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts:** Director, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
- Michigan:** Director, Department of Conservation, Lansing.
- Minnesota:** Game and Fish Commissioner, St. Paul.
- Mississippi:** Secretary of State, Jackson; and Sheriff or County Clerk.
- Missouri:** Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
- Montana:** State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.
- Nebraska:** Chief Fish and Game Warden, Lincoln.
- Nevada:** Secretary, State Fish and Game Commission, Reno.
- New Hampshire:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.
- New Jersey:** Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
- New Mexico:** Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.
- New York:** Secretary, Conservation Commission, Albany.
- North Carolina:** Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.
- North Dakota:** Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Minnewaukan.
- Ohio:** Chief Game Warden, Board of Agriculture, Columbus.
- Oklahoma:** State Game Warden, Oklahoma City.
- Oregon:** State Game Warden, Portland.
- Pennsylvania:** Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island:** Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Providence.
- South Carolina:** Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
- South Dakota:** State Game Warden, Pierre.
- Tennessee:** State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.
- Texas:** Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
- Utah:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.
- Virginia:** Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
- Washington:** Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, Box 384, Seattle.
- West Virginia:** Game and Fish Commission, Charleston; or Chief Game Protector, Buckhannon.
- Wisconsin:** State Conservation Commissioner, Madison.
- Wyoming:** State Game and Fish Commissioner, Cheyenne.
- Alberta:** Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.
- British Columbia:** Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Vancouver.
- Manitoba:** Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.
- New Brunswick:** Chief Game and Fire Warden, Fredericton.
- Northwest Territories:** Director, Northwest Territories Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Nova Scotia:** Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax.
- Ontario:** Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
- Prince Edward Island:** Deputy Federal Migratory Bird Officer, Charlottetown.
- Quebec:** General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
- Saskatchewan:** Chief Game Guardian, Regina.
- Yukon:** Gold Commissioner, Dawson.
- Colony of Newfoundland:** Secretary, Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. John.
- Mexico:** Director, Department of Agriculture and Development, City of Mexico.
- Lower California (Northern District):** Agent of the Secretary of Agriculture and Development, Tia Juana.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR ANIMALS FOR THE SEASON 1924-25

By FRANK G. ASHBROOK, *Biologist, in charge of Division of Fur Resources, and*
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Migratory Bird Treaty and Lacey Acts, Bureau of Biological Survey

INTRODUCTION

The fur resources of the United States have too long failed to receive the attention they deserve. The fur trader of the past was interested chiefly in the quantity of pelts he could collect, and the manufacturer has cared little about the origin of his raw materials. Europe was so long supreme in fur dressing that American furriers regarded the Old World as the essential source of their supplies, and when the dressing of furs became well established as an industry in the United States, the fur trade began to appreciate the fact that some of the more valuable fur animals had almost disappeared from our forests and streams, and that the production of a large part of the most important fine furs was confined to the Canadian Provinces. While the muskrat, the skunk, and, in places, a few other species are left in considerable numbers, the remnants of this once rich heritage in this country are fast dwindling under present-day conditions.

CAUSES OF FUR DEPLETION

The present shortage of furs is not due entirely to trapping or trapping methods. Much of it may be laid directly to the inadequacy of our laws, which in turn is due to lack of needed information on the part of farmers, trappers, and members of the fur trade, of legislative committees, and even of conservation commissions. The majority of the laws now on the statute books do little to prevent the decrease of fur animals in certain sections of the country. Indiscriminate felling of old forests, drainage of marshes, and other operations also have greatly reduced the extent of the natural fur-producing areas. The fact that many trappers have been permitted to ply their trade out of season and to gather pelts to the point of extermination of the fur bearers over great areas is another cause of our present shortage. Serious responsibility rests also on fur buyers and their agents, who by accepting at a price all skins offered and thus carrying to the markets unprime pelts, tempt the trapper to make a thorough clean-up along his trap lines. Seasons on fur animals have been frequently established without regard to the fact that they should be uniform for the same climatic zones in order that trapping may be done in all sections only when pelts are in prime condition. In fact, mountain and lowland areas within a single State frequently call for different legislation.

In practically every State revision of the fur laws on the basis of existing conditions and knowledge of the life habits and requirements of the various species would result in the utmost benefit to both the trapper and his quarry. It would not only afford the trapper more satisfactory returns for his annual catch but at the same time would conserve and foster an ever-increasing supply of breeding animals. Fur animals are hunted and trapped primarily for the fur they produce, not for sport or food, and there is only one brief season when the fur is in prime condition for harvesting.

UNPRIME PELTS

A frequent defect in the present laws for fur protection is that the open season is so long as to permit trapping before the pelts are prime in fall and after breeding is in progress in spring. That the seasons are not wisely determined is emphasized by the fact that far too many of the pelts coming to the raw-fur markets fall into the unprofitable class. These pelts would have been of real commercial value if taken at the proper season. A keener appreciation of conditions shown by studies of the habits, breeding seasons, and periods of prime fur for the various species on the part of fur buyers and their agents and those concerned with the framing

of laws and regulations governing trapping would have the result that a greatly increased quantity of pelts with fur of a superior quality would reach the markets, thus increasing the financial rewards to trappers for their efforts and at the same time allowing increased numbers of breeders to remain in the covers.

If the stock of fur animals is to be perpetuated as one of our natural resources uniform laws should be enacted to stop traffic in unprime skins, excepting, of course, the skins of animals classed as predatory. To protect their premises and property from damage is a right always to be carefully reserved to farmers in laws protecting wild animals.

Furs of many kinds were commonly taken in all sections of the country a few generations ago, but over great areas, with the depletion or extinction of certain of the more prized species, the most valuable fur bearers in the United States, from the standpoint of financial returns from the annual catch, are now the muskrat and the skunk. Muskrats reproduce rapidly, and consequently are more easily reestablished than most fur species. In spite of this, however, two and one-half months constitute a sufficiently long open season on muskrats, as the most valuable skins are those taken late in winter. Credit for present legislation protecting skunks is largely due to farmers, who recognize the usefulness of these animals in destroying noxious insects. Taking into consideration the prime condition of peltries and the economic status of these animals, an open season of more than three months' duration on them is not justifiable anywhere in the United States.

The greatest degree of cooperation and foresight on the part of everyone is essential if all species of fur bearers are to be retained permanently and the fur industry is not to be jeopardized. As wide a dissemination as possible by State game officials, State departments of agriculture, and State universities, of information concerning wild-life conservation will help bring about intelligent cooperation and a healthy sentiment on the part of all concerned in preserving this important natural resource.

REPORTS OF TRAPPERS

One of the most important features of present-day legislation on fur animals is that of requiring trappers to make annual reports of the number of each species taken. The trapping license, aside from its revenue-producing possibilities, affords the best known means for registration and identification of trappers, and its renewal from year to year should be conditioned upon the filing of satisfactory returns on the previous season's catch. The data to be obtained from these reports would provide a sound foundation for a survey of the annual kill and its relation to the breeding supply, or capital stock, and it is on such surveys that protective measures should be based. Given an intelligent estimate of the fur resources of a State, it becomes comparatively simple to frame legislation designed to permit the harvesting of the annual fur crop in its prime and most valuable condition and at the same time to build up and adequately safeguard the breeding stock.

RE STOCKING WITH FUR ANIMALS

There are many areas in Federal, State, and private bird and game preserves which could well be stocked or restocked with valuable species of fur animals, just as public and private waters are stocked with fish. The beneficial results which are enjoyed by the sportsmen and others who pursue, handle, or consume fish and game, due to the creation of Federal and State conservation bureaus and departments and the establishment of fish hatcheries, game preserves, and game farms, point to the wisdom of adopting similar measures for increasing the numbers of fur-bearing animals, especially when their importance is considered from the industrial and commercial standpoints. Precautions should be taken to see that the proposed restocking projects are so safeguarded as not to constitute a menace to crops or animal husbandry, but to utilize to the best advantage waste areas and other places unsuited to agriculture.

UNWISE DRAINAGE

Greater attention has been given in recent years to the need of preserving areas already stocked with wild life as being more productive and valuable in their original state than for agricultural purposes after drainage. Legislative committees are more and more seeing the advantage of referring proposed projects for the drainage of swamp areas to Federal or State authorities for recommendation before authorizing the operations.

An outstanding act of Congress, passed after a thorough consideration by wild-life conservation bodies and in accordance with their recommendations, was that creating the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, on June 7, 1924. The act carries no appropriation for the purchase of lands, but authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be made for the acquisition and setting aside of about 300,000 acres of swamp and low lands along the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill., and Wabasha, Minn. After these areas have been acquired by the Government, the Secretary of Agriculture will have jurisdiction with respect to fur-bearing animals, birds, and game, and the Secretary of Commerce will have jurisdiction over the fishes and other aquatic animal life.

FUR FARMING

As an attempt to supplement the fur supply and keep a steady flow of pelts coming to the fur trade, experiments in fur farming are deserving of encouragement. Available statistics indicate that there are approximately 1,200 fur farmers, or ranchers, engaged in the production of one or more species of fur-bearing animals in the United States and Alaska, and that on the majority of the farms blue and silver foxes are being raised. The total investment in the industry is estimated to be between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The Biological Survey maintains an experimental fur farm near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and by investigations of diseases and parasites of fur animals and of management under controlled conditions seeks to give aid in some of the fundamentals of fur farming.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF PELTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Biological Survey, is in position to aid State authorities in the prosecution of many violators of State conservation laws through the provisions of the Federal Lacey Act, which governs interstate shipments of wild animals. This legislation, enacted May 25, 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States on March 4, 1909, prohibits delivery to any common carrier for transportation from one State to another of the dead bodies or parts thereof of wild animals, where such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State in which killed or from which shipped. It stands continually on guard as a supplement to State legislation for the protection of wild animals, and deserves careful study by all concerned in revising and framing State laws relating to fur animals, if the States are fully to avail themselves of its provisions. While this law carries no police power, and while the Federal wardens employed in its enforcement are not empowered to seize illegal shipments of furs or game animals, the department and the Federal wardens under its jurisdiction maintain close cooperation with the various States, and many thousands of dollars in penalties annually accrue to the States through the activities of Federal agencies operating under this law.

A violation of the Lacey Act is predicated upon a violation of the State law, but owing to the present status of State laws it is seldom possible to institute Federal prosecutions for illegal shipments of furs. The actual evidence of the illegal killing of fur animals is most difficult for the department to obtain as compared with the documentary evidence of shipments. For instance, frequently a State will protect beavers for an indefinite term or for a period of years, but will make no provision concerning the possession, sale, and shipment from the State of skins of such animals during the continuance of the close season.

In the enforcement of the provisions of the Lacey Act it has been found that most reputable raw fur houses are eager to cooperate to the fullest extent in the suppression of traffic in unprime and contraband skins. The most outstanding need in connection with traffic in beaver skins is a system of branding, perforating, or permanently marking those legally taken so that they may be satisfactorily identified and traced to the point of origin. With some such fairly uniform system in vogue in the beaver-producing States, reputable raw-fur dealers would be in position to refuse to handle contraband skins.

The system of tags, affidavits, and shipping permits in connection with the payment of royalties on furs in the various Provinces of Canada, appears to work to advantage in the suppression of illegal traffic in the skins of fur-bearing animals. Upon the payment of the royalty a duplicate form of tag is attached to the skin; half of it is surrendered for an export permit, while the stub remains attached to the skin as evidence that the royalty has been paid.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1924

Two Federal laws were passed during the year which will be of consequence in the conservation of fur animals. One, already referred to, is the upper Mississippi River wild life and fish refuge bill, passed June 7, 1924; the other, passed the same day, by transferring jurisdiction of Alaska game to the Secretary of Agriculture, consolidates under the Biological Survey in one warden service, matters affecting both game and land fur animals in the Territory, thereby promoting the conservation of both in a more efficient single administration.

States holding legislative sessions since the last bulletin on the fur laws was issued were Alabama, Georgia,¹ Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia, and only fur laws of minor importance were enacted.

In Canada, changes were more general, but consisted primarily of slightly shortened or lengthened seasons on certain species, or increased or decreased fees for licenses to fur dealers or their agents.

The Department of Agriculture, by regulations, closed the season in Alaska to the trapping of martens, and continued the close season on beavers, while the commissioner of Yukon Territory, under authority granted him to adopt seasons on fur animals uniform with those in other Provinces and Territories contiguous to Yukon has, by regulation, closed the season for two years on martens in the Territory.

In order to safeguard hunting and trapping areas for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds in the Northwest Territories, there have been set aside exclusively for them six areas, as follows: Victoria Island, 74,400 square miles; Banks Island, 26,400 square miles; Peel River Preserve, 3,300 square miles; Yellowknife Preserve, 70,000 square miles; Slave River Preserve, 2,200 square miles; and Backs River Preserve, 65,500 square miles.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

In some States legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the fact that such legislation is in the formative period, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions apply to transporting and marketing furs.

In stating the open seasons, the plan has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws,² to include *the first and last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid.

Federal Laws

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of September 21, 1922.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof," the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animals killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which killed or from which shipped.

The tariff act of September 21, 1922, places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all live wild animals shipped into the United States. This includes silver and black foxes, the skins of which, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof, are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Other furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. Raw furs and skins (except silver and black fox skins) are admitted free.

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the inspection, quarantine, and entry of foxes have been rescinded. Foxes may now be brought in at any port on presentation of the regular importation permits and payment of the duty imposed by the tariff act.

¹ The legislature of Georgia did not convene until late in June, and at the time of going to press no information was available concerning action taken on fur animals.

² Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels, will be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1444, "Game Laws for the Season 1924-25."

Laws of States

ALABAMA

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon, opossum, mink, muskrat (trapping).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1. ²
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set traps in such manner as to endanger domestic stock.	
Licenses: Fee, \$15 for first trap and \$2.50 for each additional trap; issued by probate judges. Land-owners or landlords, tenants, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.	
Possession and sale: Possession of the young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No restrictions on skins legally taken.	
Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.	
Propagation: No legislation.	
Bounties: None paid.	

¹ Alabama: Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals.

² Fur animals may be hunted with dog or gun: Sept. 1-Mar. 1.

ALASKA ³

Open seasons: ⁴	Dates inclusive
<i>District 1: ⁵ 6</i>	
Muskrat.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine).....	Dec. 16-Mar. 31. ⁶
Red, cross, and silver foxes, lynx.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 15. ⁶
Blue fox (on Aleutian Islands Reservation only).....	Nov. 16-Feb. 15.
Black, cinnamon, and glacier bears.....	Sept. 1-June 30.
Wolf, wolvenene.....	Unprotected.
<i>District 2: ⁷</i>	
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine).....	Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
Muskrat (see exception).....	May 1-June 10.
<i>Exception:</i> South latitude 62° and west of longitude 141°, including waters tributary to Cook Inlet.....	
Foxes (blue foxes, north latitude 62° and on Bering Sea drainage south of latitude 62° to Bristol Bay only—elsewhere in district, no open season), lynx.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Black, cinnamon, and glacier bears.....	Sept. 1-June 30.
Wolf, wolvenene.....	Unprotected.
<i>District 3: ⁸</i>	
Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox, lynx.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
Muskrat.....	May 1-June 10.
Black, cinnamon, and glacier bears, wolf, wolvenene.....	Unprotected.

Throughout Territory:

Beaver, marten, sea otter..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill land fur animals with poison (except that poison may be used under official supervision for wolves, coyotes, and wolvenenes) or by use of trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches; to take protected fur animals with aid of dog, or foxes, minks, martens, land otters, weasels, muskrats, or beavers with aid of artificial light. Unlawful to destroy beaver houses or runways.

Licenses: Stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling agent for stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling fur buyer, \$100; issued by commissioner; fur buyer must also pay license tax on each pelt, as follows: Sea otter, \$3; silver fox, \$2; black fox, \$2.50; blue fox, 75 cents; polar, brown, and grizzly bear, and cross fox, 50 cents; black bear, beaver, marten, land otter, red and white fox, lynx, 25 cents; muskrat, weasel, 2 cents; pelt not specifically mentioned, 10 cents. No license required for

trapping, but trapper sending or removing furs from Territory must pay license tax on such skins and must keep record of all pelts taken and make annual report to commissioner on or before August 1, showing to whom and when sold or disposed of; and must pay tax on all pelts not sold to licensed fur trader in Territory.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, except that it is unlawful to sell the heads or hides of moose, deer, caribou, sheep, goats, and brown bears. Blue-fox skins must be tagged or branded before being sold.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, if license taxes are paid before transportation. Blue-fox skins (other than those raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand), whether acquired in Territory or imported, must be tagged (fee, \$1.50) by commissioner. Shipments of furs consigned to points outside of Alaska must be reported to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.⁹

Propagation: No restrictions except that on the Aleutian Islands Reservation and certain other islands, permits to use the islands for fur farming and to trap animals for breeding purposes must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. Fur farmer must obtain Territorial license, fee \$10, and pay Territorial license tax on each pelt sold. Issued by commissioner. Blue-fox farmer must register brand, fee \$10.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, \$1.

³ Alaska: Regulations relating to land fur animals may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the chief Alaska game warden, Juneau, Alaska. For special information regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and the Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

⁴ Unlawful to kill land fur animals when the fur is unprime; the killing of all land fur animals on Krusof and Partofshikof Islands and of all fur animals (except wolves) in drainage of Taku River from Taku Point to east end of face of Taku Glacier is prohibited.

⁵ District 1 includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and neighboring islands, and South-eastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.

⁶ Red, cross, and silver foxes, land otter, weasel (ermine), on Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group—Dark Island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south—November 16-February 15.

⁷ District 2 includes the mainland and islands from Yakutat Bay, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁸ District 3 includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁹ Blanks for reporting shipments by mail may be obtained from postmasters.

ARIZONA

Open seasons:

Beaver.....	No open season. ¹⁰
All other fur and predatory animals.....	Unprotected. ¹¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Fee, \$2.50; issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor by persons under 18 years of age. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

ARIZONA—Continued

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties: Payment of bounties is optional with county board of supervisors.

¹⁰ *Arizona:* Expires Apr. 15, 1925.

¹¹ Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of the State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from the depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time.

ARKANSAS

Open seasons: ¹² *Dates inclusive*

Bear, beaver, otter (see exceptions)..... Dec. 1, 1928.

Exceptions: Bear (15 days), Nov. 15-19, Dec. 26-30, and Jan. 10-14, inclusive, and beaver and otter, Nov. 15-Jan. 31, in Chicot, Desha, and Phillips Counties.¹³

Other fur animals (see exceptions)..... Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

Exceptions: In Faulkner and White Counties (except opossum, Oct. 1-Feb. 1)..... Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
In Chicot, Desha, and Phillips Counties ¹³..... Nov. 15-Jan. 31.
In Clay County..... Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (only required for use of 12 or more traps). Hunting license required to kill bears: Resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$15; dog, used in hunting bears, \$1.50; issued by State game and fish commission and circuit clerks.

County licenses for bear: Chicot County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$5.25; Desha County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$2.50; Phillips County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$2.50. Issued by circuit clerks. Licenses not required of residents under 16.

Possession and sale: Sale or possession of pelt taken in State prohibited except between December 1 and February 5. Sale or exchange of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except on bears, the export of which is prohibited except by nonresident licensee under affidavit that the bear was legally taken and is not for sale.

Propagation: The fish and game commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty.

¹² *Arkansas:* Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

¹³ In Chicot, Desha, and Phillips Counties fur animals may only be taken on own or leased land or land adjacent to cultivated crops.

CALIFORNIA

Open seasons: ¹⁴ *Dates inclusive*

Black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverene, mink, skunk, river otter, fox..... Oct. 15-Feb. 28.

Seal and sea lion (in Game District 19, no open season)..... Unprotected.

Beaver, otter..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge in taking fur animals, or to dig, or smoke out skunks from dens.

Licenses: ¹⁴ Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by fish and game commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original has been lost or destroyed. License not required of

person under 18 years of age. Licensed trappers required to report catch before July 1. Licensee must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commissioners.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by fish and game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹⁵

¹⁴ *California:* Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals on State game refuges.

¹⁵ For information in regard to bounties in any county, applications should be made to the county clerk.

COLORADO

Open seasons:

Beaver..... No open season.¹⁶

All other fur animals..... Unprotected.¹⁶

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident: General, \$5; limited, \$2 (for coyote, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, lynx); nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and other agents. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties: None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

¹⁵ *Colorado:* The owner of property being damaged by beaver may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins by the State game and fish commissioner.

¹⁶ A permit from the State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, marten, or wolverene on Colorado State Game Refuge.

CONNECTICUT

Open seasons: ¹⁷ *Dates inclusive*

Muskrat..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Raccoon..... Oct. 8-Jan. 31.¹⁸

Fox, weasel..... Unprotected.

Skunk, otter, mink, and other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device, to use steel traps having more than a 6-inch spread of jaws, or any steel trap having teeth except for otter. Unlawful to disturb muskrat house or den or to hunt muskrats from sunset to sunrise. Traps must be visited at least once in 48 hours, and, on lands of another, must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.25; issued by city or borough clerk. Person under 16 years of age denied a hunting license, but may obtain one for taking fur animals only. License not required of resident hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Licensee required to report number of animals trapped each season.

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity under license (fee, \$2).

Bounties: None paid.

¹⁷ *Connecticut:* Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat, mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Fur animals may be killed at any time for protection of property.

¹⁸ Unlawful to trap raccoon prior to October 31.

DELAWARE

Open seasons: ¹⁹ *Dates inclusive*
Skunk, mink, otter, muskrat... Dec. 1-Mar. 10.²⁰
Fox..... Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Raccoon, opossum..... Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by State laws, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection, nor may they be shot at night, hunted with a dog, or taken by the method commonly known as "nailing."

Licenses: Hunting license required: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.10 (not required in county of residence nor on own land); issued by commission. Permission of owner required to take or kill muskrats on land or marsh of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game warden (fee, \$1). A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: None paid.

¹⁹ *Delaware:* Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

²⁰ In New Castle County, on embanked meadows, muskrats may be taken from December 1 to March 20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, cage, snare, net, blind, pen, baited hook, or similar device, or drugs, poison, chemical, or explosive for injuring or capturing animals protected by law.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident or alien, \$25; issued by county judge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.
Shipment and export: No restrictions.
Propagation: No legislation.
Bounties: None paid.

GEORGIA

(Laws of 1924 not received)

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, otter, bear,²¹
skunk, muskrat,²² raccoon,
wildcat,²¹ civet cat..... Nov. 20-Mar. 1.
Opossum..... Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Fox (red, gray) (see exception). Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Exception: Fox in Greene
County (with dogs only). Sept. 2-Jan. 31.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State license, \$3; county license, \$1; non-resident State license, \$15; issued by commissioner or county warden. License not required to trap in militia district or on own or leased land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Prohibited during close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions on propagation of unprotected fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

²¹ *Georgia:* Bear and wildcat may be hunted at any time for sport by holders of State hunting licenses, except that a license is not required in own militia district.

²² Fur animals destroying property may be killed at any time, and muskrats damaging cultivated or pasture lands or dams may be killed under permit from department of game and fish.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised if kept in confinement.

IDAHO ²³

Open seasons: ²⁴ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, marten, fisher, fox..... No open season.²⁵
Otter, mink, raccoon in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties. Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
In rest of State..... No open season.
Muskrat in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties..... Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
In Mud Lake, Goose Lake, and Gray's Lake..... Mar. 10-May 10.
In rest of State (except in irrigated districts)..... No open season.
Other fur and predatory animals..... Unprotected.²⁴

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.

Possession and sale: ²⁵ Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to possess fur animals, or the hides thereof, on which there is no open season in the State, without permit from State game warden.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal for trap bait. Unlawful to destroy

IDAHO—Continued

houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals, except under permit of State warden.

Propagation: Permit from State warden required. Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.

Bounties: None paid.

²³ *Idaho:* State fish and game warden may close season in any locality on any species of fur-bearing animal threatened with extinction. Under permit of State warden, person may protect own premises from depredations of fur animals, except that bears doing damage may be destroyed without a permit.

²⁴ All trapping is prohibited on State game preserves, except that certain predatory animals may be killed thereon by deputy game wardens and persons authorized by State game warden.

²⁵ State game warden may grant permits to take beavers when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc., or authorize deputy warden or State trapper to take such animals. Pelts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale, half the proceeds going to the permittee or person whose property is being damaged. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

ILLINOIS

Open seasons: ²⁶	Dates inclusive
Otter, raccoon, mink, skunk, opossum, fox in northern zone.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
In central zone.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
In southern zone.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 15.
Muskrat in northern zone.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
In central zone.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
In southern zone.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Houses, dens, and den trees of fur animals protected, except otter and muskrat dens which obstruct public or private ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret in hunting or taking fur-bearing animal prohibited.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$1; nonresident citizen, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian, nor to alien. Licensee, on or before April 15, must report all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of muskrats permitted only from November 1 to April 10, and of other protected fur animals from November 1 to February 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2. Permit to breed and raise ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

²⁶ *Illinois:* Northern zone comprises Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties and all counties north thereof; Southern zone comprises Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties and all counties south thereof; Central zone comprises all counties not included in the Northern or Southern zones.

INDIANA

Open seasons: ²⁷	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, mink, muskrat.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver, otter.....	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to dig out fur-bearing animals or to chase them from their burrows by use of smoke, fumes, or chemicals.

Licenses: None required of residents; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season, except that fresh skins may be disposed of during first 5 days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild animals. Fur animals, lawfully acquired, may be possessed for breeding purposes during close season. An inspection certificate, fee \$5, must be obtained from the Department of Conservation. Permit required to possess or harbor ferrets; fees, \$10 for each single ferret and \$5 for each additional one; issued by Conservation Department.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, woodchuck, crow, owl, or hawk.

²⁷ *Indiana:* Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property. The destruction of such animals, however, must be reported to the Department of Conservation within 5 days, and if hides are preserved, they must be sent to the department or arrangements made for their disposition.

IOWA

Open seasons: ²⁸	Dates inclusive
Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon, skunk.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited; muskrat houses may not be injured or destroyed.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident or resident alien, \$10; issued by county auditor. License not issued to person under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farm lands, their children, and tenants may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt or trap fur animals on cultivated or inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of protected fur animals or parts thereof, wherever taken, prohibited, except during open season and first 10 days of close season; provided that green hides in process of manufacture may be possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of protected fur animals legally taken may be exported during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Propagation: Breeder's permit, fee \$2, must be secured from State game warden to propagate protected fur animals.

Bounties: Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

²⁸ *Iowa:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

KANSAS

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, civet cat.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 28. ²⁹
Beaver, otter.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals.

KANSAS—Continued

Licenses: Resident, \$1; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to nonresident or alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from State warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of State warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

²⁰ *Kansas:* Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

KENTUCKY

Open seasons:³⁰ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk..... Nov. 15-Dec. 31.³¹
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.

Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

³⁰ *Kentucky:* Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's premises to protect property.

³¹ Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

LOUISIANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Bear³²..... Nov. 15-Jan. 31.
Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, civet cat..... Nov. 15-Feb. 15.³³
Beaver..... No open season.
Wolf, fox, wildcat, cougar..... Unprotected.³⁴

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear. Muskrat houses and nests, lairs, or dens of other fur animals protected.

Bag limits: One bear a day, 5 a season.

Licenses:³⁴ Resident, trapping (does not include privilege of hunting), \$1.25; issued by tax collector. Buyer, \$5; resident dealer, \$25; nonresident dealer, \$50; issued by commissioner. Nonresident, \$50 (deer and bear); not permitted to trap.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed, sold, and shipped at any time.

Shipment and export: All shipments must bear tags furnished by commissioner; no furs nor alligator skin may be shipped out of State except by holder of a dealer's license or by a trapper shipping his own catch; export of bear prohibited, except under written permission of the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of birds for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured except under restrictions specified in permits issued by department of conservation. Permit from the department is required to import wild quadrupeds into the State or to export from the State.

Bounties: None paid.

³² *Louisiana:* Bears may be killed at any time on one's own land when actually damaging property. Nonresidents coming into State to hunt bears required to report in writing to department of conservation on or before arrival at destination.

³³ Muskrats may be killed at any time when damaging any levee, and, under permit of department of conservation, to prevent damage to cultivated or pasture land; any fur animal may be killed by the owner of land upon which it is destroying property.

³⁴ Wolves, foxes, and wildcats hunted for sport may be taken in any manner at any time, and may be possessed by the lawful holder of a State hunting license.

MAINE

Open seasons:³⁵ *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat (see exceptions)..... Nov. 1-May 14.³⁶
Exceptions: In Somerset County..... Oct. 15-Apr. 30.
In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties..... Dec. 1-Apr. 30.
In Kennebec County..... July 7, 1925.
Beaver..... No open season.³⁷
Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), weasel..... Unprotected.
Raccoon,³⁸ skunk,³⁸ fox, and other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Feb. 23.³⁶

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare, swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison for any animals. Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat or beaver house. Unlawful to dig out a fox den in close season. Owner's name and address must be either plainly stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut," or surrounded with two strands of barbed wire, 5 yards distant from the trap, 4 and 5 feet, respectively, from the ground. Muskrat and beaver houses must not be disturbed.

Licenses: Required to trap fur animals (except bear and bobcat) in unorganized townships: Fee, \$10 (issued only to the holder of a hunting license); issued by commissioner. Licensee, on or before December 15 of each year, must make such report as the commissioner may require. Written consent of the owner or occupant must be obtained before setting traps on the lands of another in an organized county or incorporated place; such traps must be visited at least once in every 24 hours and any animals caught removed. Traps must be stamped or bear metal tag to show full name and address of trapper.

Special beaver-trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by commissioner, fee, \$25.

Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25; county, \$2), and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required to raise fur animals (fee, \$2). Protected species may be taken under special permits for breeding purposes. No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done. Bear, \$5 (\$10 in Washington

MAINE—Continued

and Penobscot Counties); paid by State; claim to be made within 10 days after killing.

³⁶ *Maine*: Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property.

³⁶ Special laws on muskrat, otter, fisher, and mink in certain localities in Cumberland, Kennebec, Oxford, Sagadahoc, and Washington Counties. For detailed information apply to Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

³⁷ Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, upon written complaint of owner of timberland that beavers are doing substantial damage to his property, may declare special local open season on them (see "Licenses").

³⁸ Raccoon after October 1, and skunks after October 15, may be hunted at night.

MARYLAND

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Otter, muskrat..... Jan. 1-Mar. 15.
Other fur animals unprotected, except locally, as follows:
Raccoon:

In Allegany County, Sept. 1-Mar. 31; in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties, Oct. 1-Jan. 31;³⁹ in Baltimore County, Oct. 1-Feb. 28;⁴⁰ in Carroll County, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; in Caroline County, Sept. 15-Mar. 31; in Dorchester County, Nov. 10-Mar. 15; in Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Harford County, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; in Kent, Queen Anne, and Somerset Counties, Jan. 1-Mar. 31; in Montgomery County, Oct. 15-Jan. 14; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Opossum:

In Allegany County, Sept. 1-Mar. 31; in Baltimore County, Oct. 1-Feb. 28;⁴⁰ in Carroll County, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; in Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Montgomery County, Oct. 15-Jan. 14; in Washington County, Dec. 1-Mar. 31; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Mink: In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Washington County, Dec. 1-Mar. 31; in Worcester County, Dec. 15-Mar. 1.

Skunk: In Frederick and Washington Counties, unprotected.

Fox: In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Caroline⁴¹ and Carroll⁴² Counties, no open season; in Worcester County (chase with dogs), Sept. 1-Mar. 9.

All fur animals (except as above mentioned): In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1;⁴³ in Harford County (trapping), Nov. 15-Dec. 24.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill otter or muskrat in any manner, except by gigging or trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. County restrictions as follows:

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon.

Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford Counties.—Unlawful to hunt raccoon and opossum in Baltimore and Carroll Counties and raccoon in Harford County when snow covers the ground, or to set steel trap for raccoon in Harford County.

Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Prince Georges, St. Marys, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to shoot fox while it is being pursued by dogs.

Wicomico and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to take raccoon or opossum with steel trap or similar device.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.10; county, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10.50 (fee \$5.10 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.10 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of circuit court—in Baltimore, City by clerk of court of common pleas. Licensee required to wear tag displayed on middle of back and to carry license on person. License not issued to person under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian.

Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Written consent of owner required to trap on land of another in Cecil, Frederick, Washington, and Worcester Counties.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of otter or muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken. County restrictions as follows:

Allegany and Baltimore Counties.—Possession of raccoon and opossum prohibited during close season.

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Possession of raccoon prohibited during close season.

Harford County.—Sale of raccoon for export from county prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed, except that raccoons may not be removed from Harford County.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on bird hawk, or chicken hawk, killed in State, paid from State game-protection fund.

Allegany County.—Wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hood owl, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Wildcat, fox, \$2; weasel, 50 cents; paid by county commissioners.

³⁹ *Maryland: Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.*—Raccoon may not be taken between sunrise and sunset.

⁴⁰ *Baltimore County.*—Unlawful to set traps, except from Nov. 10 to Dec. 20, for mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, opossum, or fox. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained.

⁴¹ *Caroline County.*—Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

⁴² *Carroll County.*—Landowner or tenant may kill a fox on own land at any time, except when such fox is pursued by hounds followed by hunters.

⁴³ *Frederick County.*—Raccoons or opossums may be hunted with dogs at night at any time. Landowners may protect property from ravages of fur animals.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open seasons: *44* *Dates inclusive*
Mink, otter, skunk, raccoon..... Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
(see exception)

Exception: Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October.

Muskrat..... Nov. 1-Apr. 10.³⁹

Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except by landowner, of scented baits. Except as otherwise stated, fur animals may only be taken by shooting or trapping.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoon a season.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10; alien, \$15 (alien applicant must own real estate to the assessed value of \$500); issued by city or town clerks. License not issued to minors under 15 years of age, and those under 18 must apply in writing and furnish written consent of parent or guardian. License (fee, 25 cents) to trap quadrupeds, in discretion of issuing officer, may be issued to any citizen between the ages of 12 and 18. License not required of resident on own land used exclusively for agricultural purposes and on which he is actually domiciled. The following nonresidents pay a fee of \$1.50: Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate assessed at not less than \$500 for each member and which were organized prior to 1907; owners, or their minor children over 18 years of age, of real estate assessed at not less than \$500; or nonresidents

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

invited (for not more than four days) by members of incorporated clubs for hunting foxes. Trappers must report catch to director on or before January 10 each year.

Written consent of owners required to trap on improved or posted land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.

Propagation: May be permitted under regulations of division of fisheries and game.

Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town, but refunded by county.

⁴⁴ *Massachusetts:* Fur animals unprotected in Dukes and Nantucket Counties. Muskrats may be taken after March 1 with trap only.

MICHIGAN

Open seasons: ⁴⁵	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁴⁵
Otter, mink, fisher, marten, raccoon, skunk, muskrat.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Bear, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spears, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, skunk, or muskrat houses or holes; to shoot muskrats except with a .22-caliber rifle; or to set a trap within 6 feet of a muskrat house or hole.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur-bearing animals, except beaver. Resident citizens and their minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on own inclosed lands upon which they live, without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 and under 17 on application of parents or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Alien prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in State.

Possession and sale: Possession of the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: None paid.

⁴⁶ *Michigan:* Beaver season closed until 1925. Houses or dams of fur animals protected at all times. Fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from director, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to the director at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap beaver, badger, or muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

MINNESOTA

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Black bear.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Mink, fisher.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1. ⁴⁶
Muskrat.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30. ⁴⁶
Skunk.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Beaver, ⁴⁷ otter, marten.....	No open season.
Weasel, wolf, wildcat, lynx, fox.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited, except as permitted by commissioner. Unlawful to molest or destroy mink or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with

dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping, but muskrat houses must not be destroyed in placing traps therein. Black bear may not be taken by use of steel traps.

Licenses: Resident only, fee, \$1; issued by county auditors; commissioner may issue licenses (fee, \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a limited number of beaver in any locality; licensee must report number of beaver taken within five days after expiration of license. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may hunt without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as a permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purpose of killing any wild animal without permission of owner. *Buyer:* Resident, local, \$1; traveling, \$10; nonresident, \$25; wholesale, \$1. *Buyers* must make reports.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and skins of other fur animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number of shipper, together with number and kind of animals or parts thereof contained therein.

Propagation: Wild animals raised in captivity under a \$1 permit from the State game and fish commissioner may be sold for breeding or stocking purposes at any time, and under regulations of the commissioner may be killed and any part thereof sold or transported. Under regulations of the commissioner, wild animals may be captured for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; cub wolf, \$6; paid by State. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird.

⁴⁶ *Minnesota:* Owner may obtain permit to kill muskrat, mink, or beaver or to destroy their houses or dams when damaging his property.

⁴⁷ A limited number of beaver may be taken under a special license from the commissioner (see "Licenses").

MISSISSIPPI ⁴⁸

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$20 (county license, bears only); issued by sheriff. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends may hunt without license during open season on own lands.

Possession and sale: Sale of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: Export of bears prohibited. All packages containing dead animals, or parts thereof, shipped within the State shall be open to view, clearly marked with names of the consignor and consignee, and an itemized statement of the number of each species.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

⁴⁸ *Mississippi:* The game and fur law enacted in 1922 does not become effective in any county until adopted by the board of supervisors. For information as to whether any boards have adopted the act, address sheriff or county clerk at the county seat of each county. The provisions of the law relating to fur animals are as follows:

Open season: Bear, Nov. 1-Feb. 28; fox, Sept. 1-Mar. 31; raccoon, muskrat, otter, skunk, weasel, Nov. 1-Jan. 31; beaver, protected to Jan. 1, 1930; opossum, wildcat, and other fur animals unprotected.

Licenses: Resident, \$10 (not required of person under 16 years of age); nonresident (county license), \$100, issued by sheriff. Written consent required to trap on lands of another, and traps must be visited once in every 36 hours.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Possession and sale: No restrictions, except that green hides may be possessed only during the open season and the first 10 days of the close season.

Shipment and export: Export of bear prohibited.

MISSOURI

Open seasons: All fur animals. *Dates inclusive*
Dec. 1-Jan. 31.⁴⁰

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or smoke device in taking any protected animal prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$2.50; county, \$1 (good in county of residence or adjoining county); issued by county clerk or license collector. Nonresident or alien, \$10. Fur dealer, \$5. Issued by commissioner. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of green pelts prohibited during close season, but dry pelts may be possessed and sold during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipper must show hunting license to transportation company. Furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose. Dried pelts may be shipped during first 10 days of close season. Shipments must be marked with the name and address of shipper, his license number, date of shipment, and nature of contents.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner, fee, \$5; breeder's permit fee, \$5.

Bounties: Adult wolf, coyote, \$10; wild cat, \$5; young wolf, young coyote, or young wildcat, \$3.

⁴⁰ Missouri: Fur animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way by person residing on own land to protect premises from depredations, but pelts of animals so killed may be marketed in season only.

MONTANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Marten, fisher, otter, sable, fox. Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
Beaver, muskrat. No open season.⁵⁰
Other fur and predatory animals. Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$10 (issued only to holder of a \$2 resident general hunting license); special permit required to trap beaver, on own land when doing damage, or to export their skins; special license (trapping on State game preserves), \$5; issued by State game warden. Trapping license not required of minors under 15 years of age.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins prohibited, except that skins legally taken under permit and tagged may be shipped or sold within State or they may be exported under permit from the State game warden. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See Possession and sale and footnote 50.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Permit required to ship out furs; packages must be marked to show contents.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: The livestock commission may make regulations governing the payment of bounties.

⁵⁰ Montana: Unlawful to kill beaver except when doing damage to own land under a special permit from the State game warden (fee, \$10). All skins of animals so taken must be properly cured and forwarded to the State game warden, Helena, to be tagged with a numbered metal tag (fee, 50 cents for each tag). Tagged skins may be sold or shipped within State, but a shipping permit (fee, 50 cents) must be attached to each shipment sent out of the State.

NEBRASKA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, otter, mink, fox. Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
Raccoon, opossum. Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Beaver. Nov. 1-Jan. 31.⁵³
Other fur animals. Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or like device in hunting or taking fur animals, or ex-

plosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers of any kind, or ferrets to drive fur animals from holes, dens, or houses. Unlawful to disturb or destroy den or house of fur animal, except of muskrat or otter obstructing a public or private ditch or water course; unlawful to cut down or into any tree containing a den.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.10; nonresident or alien, \$25.10; buyer, \$1; issued by State department of agriculture and authorized vendors.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited, except during open season and 30 days thereafter. Beaver skins coming from without the State, upon being inspected and stamped by State warden, may be possessed and sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Green hides may be transported by express, baggage, or mail during open season and 30 days thereafter, if package is labeled (in two places) with name of consignor, number of his trapping license, and number and kind of hides. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under \$2 breeding license may be sold alive and transported for breeding purposes, and the skins, when tagged and labeled with name of licensee, number of license, and kind and number of skins may be sold and transported at any time.

Bounties: Counties that have voted at any general election to pay bounties may pay for wolf, \$6; coyote, \$3; mountain lion, \$3; wildcat, \$1.

⁵¹ Nebraska: Fur animals, except beaver, may be taken at any time necessary for the protection of property.

⁵² Beaver damaging property may be killed on own land from August 1 to October 31, and under a permit from chief game warden may be killed at any time, but such killings must be reported to State department of agriculture.

NEVADA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver,⁵³ otter. Jan. 1, 1930.
Bear, raccoon, marten, fisher, mink, skunk, fox. Nov. 15-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals in any manner except by trap or gun, to dig out or drive skunks from dens by use of chemicals, or to molest or destroy any muskrat nest.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10. License not required of minors under 14, nor of persons trapping on own land.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess beaver or otter skins unless it can be shown that they were legally taken. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver) raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2; paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of livestock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The rewards for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx are 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by board of livestock commissioners.

⁵³ Nevada: Beavers doing damage to property may be trapped under authorization from the board of county commissioners. Furs of animals so taken must be preserved and turned over to the board for sale, half of the proceeds to be returned to the trapper. Other fur animals injuring property may be killed in any manner at any time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open seasons: ⁵⁴	Dates inclusive
Sable, otter, fisher, mink, martin, muskrat, ⁵⁵ skunk, fox, ⁵⁶ (see exception)	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties.....	Oct. 10-Feb. 28.
Raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31. ⁵⁶
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by commissioner or agents. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farm lands during open season. No person may trap on lands of which he is not the owner or lessee without permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with the trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$20; paid by State, through the selectmen of towns.

⁵⁴ *New Hampshire:* Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

⁵⁵ Muskrats may also be taken from the waters of the Connecticut River during the month of March.

⁵⁶ Raccoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during the month of October.

NEW JERSEY

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Skunk, mink, muskrat, ⁵⁷ otter.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected. ⁵⁸

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrat.

Licenses: Hunting and fishing license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.65. Issued by county, city, or town clerk, salaried wardens, or registrars of licenses. Resident minors under 14 may trap without license. Occupant and immediate members of his family residing on farm may trap thereon without license during open season.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter; skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest trap set by another or to take animal caught in such trap. Unlawful to liberate fox in State.

Propagation: No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which fur animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount, not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by boards of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

⁵⁷ *New Jersey:* Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

⁵⁸ Foxes may be hunted with hounds and firearms in daylight from November 10 to April 30, except during open season for deer (December 17 to 21). Killing of fox must be reported to commissioners or county warden within 48 hours.

NEW MEXICO

Open seasons:	No open season. ⁵⁹
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁵⁹
All other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit from State game warden required.

Bounties: None paid by State.

⁵⁹ *New Mexico:* When destroying property beaver may be killed under permit from State game and fish warden.

NEW YORK

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Mink, sable.....	Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
Skunk.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10. ⁶⁰
Muskrat (see exception).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. ⁶⁰

Exception: In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and that portion of Herkimer County north of the towns of Ohio and Russia.....

Raccoon (in Orleans County, no open season).....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10.

Prohibited methods: Use of chemicals, gas, or other poisonous substances prohibited. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, town, or village clerks. Owners or lessees and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farm lands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license. Indian resident or member of Six Nations residing on reservation wholly or partly within State, fee \$1.25. Only licensed Indians residing on a reservation may take fur animals thereon. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill wild animals except under special license from the conservation commission, or to own or possess shotgun or rifle.

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Miscellaneous: Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which

NEW YORK—Continued

are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, \$1. License to breed or sell ferrets, fee, \$10; to possess ferret without breeding, fee, \$2.

Bounties: Panther, \$20; paid by State.

⁶⁰ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

⁶¹ In sections of State designated by conservation commission beaver may be trapped March 1–March 31.

NORTH CAROLINA

[More than half of the 100 counties in the State have local laws relating to fur animals. Information regarding open seasons, license requirements, and trapping and hunting restrictions in the various counties may be obtained from the Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.]

NORTH DAKOTA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink	Nov. 16–Apr. 14. ⁶²
Muskrat	Jan. 10–Mar. 10.
Beaver, otter	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to cut into, molest, destroy, or dynamite any beaver dam or beaver or muskrat house or mound, or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of person under 16 years of age, or of resident or member of family residing permanently with him, to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted lands of another. Alien prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally killed within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time. Green hides of mink or muskrat may be possessed only during open season and first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of fur animals legally taken within or without the State may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, such fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$5; pups, \$2 each.

⁶² *North Dakota:* Minks may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

OHIO

Open seasons: ⁶³	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, fox, skunk, opossum	Nov. 15–Feb. 1.
Muskrat, mink	Nov. 15–Mar. 1.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15; issued by county and township clerks. Alien prohibited from hunting or trapping. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owners or authorized agents required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and the great horned owl.

⁶³ *Ohio:* Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday).

OKLAHOMA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter	No open season.
Bear (see exception)	Unprotected.

Exception: In Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major counties

No open season.

Other fur animals

Nov. 1–Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals (fee, \$2, together with fees for tagging). Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden.

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf or coyote (\$5), and may also pay bounty of not exceeding 5 cents each on crows, English sparrows, hawks, rabbits, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels; State pays bounty of 25 cents each on hawks and crows; paid by county clerks under regulations of State game and fish warden.

OREGON

Open seasons: ⁶⁴	Dates inclusive
Beaver (see exception), mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon	Nov. 1–Feb. 28. ⁶⁵

Exception: Beaver on national forests and in Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties, no open season.

Other fur animals

Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Fee, \$2; issued by State game commission. License not required for trapping on own land. Special beaver trapping license, fee, \$2. Fur dealer, \$3. Licensee must keep chronological record showing number and kind of furs purchased, and names and addresses of persons from whom obtained, and make verified annual report to commission. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on land where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make annual reports of number of animals caught, receipts for fur, and where sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use the flesh of a game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State game commission. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permits be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the commission are required.

OREGON—Continued

Bounties: Coyote or coyote pup, \$3; adult female coyote, \$4; gray, black, or timber wolf, or wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, panther, or cougar, \$10; seal or seal pup (including only hair, spotted, or leopard seals), \$2.50; paid by county and half refunded by the State. The State game commission is empowered to pay additional bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15. Several counties are authorized to pay bounties on moles, rabbits, and gophers.

⁶⁴ *Oregon:* Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

⁶⁵ Beavers doing damage may be killed on own or leased property, and the hides of beavers so killed are the property of the person killing them; other fur animals damaging property may be killed under permit of State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to the state game commission for disposition.

PENNSYLVANIA

Open seasons: ⁶⁶ *Dates inclusive*

Bear ⁶⁷ Nov. 1-Dec. 15.

Raccoon Oct. 1-Feb. 15.

Muskrat, skunk, mink, otter,

opossum Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Fox, wildcat, weasel Unprotected.

Beaver No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take bears with steel trap, deadfall, or pen, or to shoot them except with a single bullet, but the use of steel-jacketed bullets is prohibited. Steel traps having a spread of jaws greater than 6½ inches may not be used for trapping fur animals or vermin. All traps must bear metal tag showing name and address of owner, must be visited once in every 36 hours, and at end of open season must be taken up or sprung. Unlawful to dig out fur animals; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke, explosives, or chemicals; to cut den trees; or to take fur animals by use of poison. Beaver houses and dams are protected, except under special permit. Unlawful to disturb traps of another or to remove fur animals therefrom.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or 4 to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$15; issued by commission or county treasurer. Resident, \$1.25 (fee of 15 cents extra to justice of peace); issued by county treasurer. Minors under 16 years of age may trap fur animals and vermin without a license. Licensee required to wear tag on middle of back. Resident citizen, members of family, and regularly hired help, residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without a license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property. Trapper must report to board of game commissioners number of each kind of fur animals killed. Fur dealer, \$1.

Possession and sale: Bear may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Bear and raccoon skins taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. Raw skins may be possessed during the open season and the first 15 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Shipment by parcel post prohibited. Nonresident licensee may take out 1 bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$15; gray fox, \$4; red fox, \$2; weasel, \$1. Affidavit on form supplied by game

commission must accompany entire unmuttated skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners, at Harrisburg, Pa.

⁶⁸ *Pennsylvania:* Fur animals may be killed or captured alive by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

⁶⁷ Bears may be killed at any time in defense of person or property. The board of game commissioners, upon petition of 200 citizens of a county showing that bears have become a nuisance, may permit them to be taken at any time, but steel traps and deadfalls may not be used. Animals so taken must be delivered to charitable institutions.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND

Open seasons: ⁶⁸ *Dates inclusive*

Skunk Nov. 1-Apr. 15.

Raccoon Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Muskrat, mink, otter Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

Other fur animals Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater openings than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to Jan. 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$1.25; nonresident guest of incorporated fox hunting club, \$1.25 (authorizes fox hunting and is good for a period of 6 days); licenses not issued to minors under 15 years of age. Written permission required to trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$5; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

⁶⁸ *Rhode Island:* Landowner may kill fur animals on own land at any time.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Bear, mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, raccoon, ⁶⁹ opossum, fox, ⁷⁰ and other fur animals Nov. 27-Mar. 1.⁷¹

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log. Use of deadfall traps prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county clerk or game warden; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county clerk. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals must be tagged by State warden or deputy before being shipped or transported. Tag fees: Otter, red fox, \$1; raccoon, gray fox, mink, 25 cents; skunk, 10 cents; opossum, muskrat, 5 cents. Packages containing furs for transportation must bear certificate of State warden or deputy that the tag

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

required to be attached to each pelt has been properly attached and paid for. Person, firm, or corporation shipping furs must make monthly report to county game warden of number of skins shipped or transported. Shipments must be labeled to show the number and kind of skins in the package and the consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

⁶⁹ *South Carolina:* Raccoons may be killed after July 15 by the owners of crops which they are destroying.

⁷⁰ Foxes doing damage may be shot on one's own premises at any time.

⁷¹ Hunting season for raccoon, opossum, and fox, Sept. 1–Mar. 1. Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and by landowners upon their own holdings.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Mink, muskrat, skunk (season opens at noon and closes at noon)	Dec. 1–Mar. 1. ⁷²
Beaver, ⁷³ otter	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except that these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; issued by game warden and county treasurer. License not required of residents under 14 years of age, nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without the State.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without the State.

Propagation: Not permitted.

Bounties: None paid by State. A county may pay \$50 for each grown wolf, \$4 for each wolf (other than coyote or prairie wolf) less than 1 year old, \$10 for each mountain lion, and \$4 each for coyote or prairie wolf, fox, lynx, and bobcat.

⁷² *South Dakota:* Skunks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from State game warden, muskrats or beavers damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

TENNESSEE

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

All fur animals (season opens at noon and closes at noon) (see exceptions)	Oct. 15–Jan. 15. ⁷⁴
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Exceptions:

Davidson, Robertson, and Shelby Counties: Beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum	Sept. 1–Jan. 31. ⁷⁵
Franklin County: Beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum	Nov. 1–Jan. 31. ⁷⁶

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log.

Licenses: None required. Written consent to trap on lands of another. Traps and deadfalls must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions, except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and

Shelby Counties the sale of protected fur animals is prohibited during close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and Shelby Counties it is unlawful to remove any protected fur animal from county during close season.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes.

⁷³ *Tennessee:* Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time.

TEXAS

Open seasons:

All fur animals (see exception). Unprotected.

Exceptions: In Caldwell

County, mink, raccoon,

fox. No open season.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required. Consent of owner necessary to trap on posted land.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

UTAH

Open seasons:⁷⁴ *Dates inclusive*

Beaver, ⁷⁵ otter, marten	No open season.
Raccoon, skunk, civet cat	Dec. 15–Mar. 31.
Mink, muskrat ⁷⁶	Dec. 15, 1925.
Other fur and predatory animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of silencer on gun and discharge of firearm from automobile or within 50 feet of a public highway prohibited.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5. Issued by State clerk and game commissioner or deputy, county clerk, or deputy or authorized agent. Not issued to minor under 16. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Aliens other than homesteaders are not permitted to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time, except that the skins of beavers, which may be taken only when doing actual damage to property under permit of the commissioner, must be turned over to the commissioner to be sold by him. Possession of beaver skins prohibited, except by a permit holder, unless tagged by commissioner. Green pelt or carcass of fur animal may not be possessed except during open season and 15 days thereafter.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of furs legally taken and possessed permitted at any time. (See "Possession and sale" and footnote 75.) Skins of beavers taken under permit of the commissioner may only be shipped by the permittee to the commissioner for sale. Shipment or export of beaver skins prohibited, unless such skins are tagged by the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of the flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: Permit (no fee) from commissioner required to propagate fur animals, but such animals held under permit may not be killed during close season.

Bounties: Wolf, \$62.50; bear, mountain lion, cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

⁷⁴ *Utah:* Commissioner may shorten or close season on fur animals, or further restrict the number which may be taken, where necessary to afford sufficient protection to any species.

⁷⁵ When beavers are destroying property, the State fish and game commissioner may grant permit to trap them, but the hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who shall recompense for trapping in not more than half of the proceeds from sales.

⁷⁶ Property owner may trap muskrats doing actual damage to dams, ditches, or water courses in sufficient numbers to insure protection to such property.

VERMONT

Open seasons: ⁷⁷	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Muskrat (see exception)	Oct. 25-Apr. 15.
<i>Exception:</i> On shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Carver Falls, and shores of Memphremagog in Orleans County	
Mink, otter, marten, raccoon, fisher, fox, ⁷⁸ skunk (see exception)	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Fox in Grand Isle County	Oct. 25-Feb. 15
Mink and otter on shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Carver Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County	Unprotected.
Beaver	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.
No open season.	
Prohibited methods: The use of set guns, snares, and poisons is prohibited; bear traps must be carefully safeguarded and visited once in 48 hours. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals, or to dig out fox dens during close season.	
Licenses: Resident, 75 cents; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farm lands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season without a license. License not issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Nonresident owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000, upon which he pays taxes, may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.	
Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.	
Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show the number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show the number of his license on the shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.	
Propagation: The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner.	
Bounties: Towns pay \$8 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat, and \$1 on rattlesnake.	

⁷⁷ Vermont: Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

⁷⁸ Foxes may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time.

VIRGINIA

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
All fur animals (see local laws)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. ⁷⁹
Albemarle, Amherst, Madison, Nelson, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties: Fox (trap)	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ⁸⁰
Charles City, Essex, James City, New Kent, Warwick, and York Counties: Muskrat	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Jefferson magisterial district—in Culpeper County: Fox (trap)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.

Open seasons—Continued.

All fur animals—Continued.	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties: Fox	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ⁸¹
Henry, Pittsylvania, and Tazewell Counties: Fox	Sept. 15-Mar. 15.
Patrick County: Raccoon, opossum	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
Gray fox	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
Princess Anne County: Mink, muskrat, otter (for profit)	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take muskrats in tidewater sections of State from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except by traps.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Non-resident, \$10; alien, \$20 (alien owner of real estate resident for five years, same as resident). Resident: State, \$3; county of residence, \$1. Issued by clerks of circuit and corporation courts. License not required of residents to hunt foxes with hounds. Residents and nonresidents and their children may hunt on own land during open season without a license. Tenant, under written consent of owner or landlord, may hunt without license during open season on lands on which he resides. Written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except that sale of red or gray fox is prohibited during close season in Henry County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: Weasel, \$1; sharp-shinned and Cooper hawk, goshawk, great-horned owl, 50 cents each; crow (if killed April 1-September 30), 15 cents each; paid by county clerk.

⁷⁹ Virginia: Season applies to trapping on lands of another, which is lawful only with written permission of owner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own land at any time.

⁸⁰ Unlawful to shoot a fox in Albemarle, Madison, Nelson, Orange, or Spotsylvania County.

⁸¹ Foxes may be taken at any time by owner or tenant of land to protect property in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. Written permission of owner required to take foxes on lands of another.

WASHINGTON

Open seasons:	No open season.
Beaver	
Bear and other fur animals (open season fixed by county game commissions). ^{82 83}	
Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap.	
Licenses: County, \$5; issued by county auditor. License not required of landowners and leaseholders trapping on own premises, nor of minors under 16 years of age.	
Possession and sale: Carcass and pelt of bear lawfully taken may be sold at any time; beaver skins secured without the State, if inspected and tagged (tag, 10 cents) by supervisor of game and game fish, may be possessed or sold at any time. Other furs legally taken coming from without State may be possessed, sold, and transported, if reported to supervisor of game and game fish or county game commission, within 3 days after arrival, and tagged (tag, 10 cents).	
Shipment and export: Carcass and pelt of bear and skins of other fur animals legally taken and possessed may be shipped at any time.	
Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$10; renewal, \$5) required.	
Bounties: None paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay bounties on mountain lion or	

WASHINGTON—Continued

cougar, lynx or wildcat, coyote, timber wolf, bear, muskrat, squirrel, and in the Columbia River district on seal or sea lion.

⁸² *Washington*: Communicate with county game commission at county seat, or supervisor of game and game fish, Box 384, Seattle. Bears may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals.

⁸³ Under written permission from county game commission or supervisor of game and game fish, landowners and leaseholders may trap muskrats and moles doing damage to property.

WEST VIRGINIA

Open seasons:⁸⁴ *Dates inclusive*
Skunk..... Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

Red fox, in Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Harrison, Kanawha, Mason, Mingo, Morgan, Pleasants, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wyoming Counties only..... Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

In rest of State..... Unprotected.

Raccoon, mink, and other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap skunks: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his resident children, or tenants, may hunt during open season on own land without a license. License not required of minor under 15 years of age. Express permission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restriction on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restriction on possession or sale, but animals must not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties: Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund.

⁸⁴ *West Virginia*: A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

WISCONSIN

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver,⁸⁵ otter, marten, fisher, raccoon..... No open season.

Mink..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Skunk..... Oct. 15-Jan. 31.

Muskrat..... Oct. 25-Mar. 31.⁸⁶

Black bear..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams, or to molest or disturb raccoon den trees.

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by conservation commission. Each trap must be tagged, fee, 5 cents each. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresident not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt. Written consent of owner or occupant required to trap minks or muskrats on agricultural lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of a mink or muskrat which shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment of hides must be marked to show the number and kinds of hides, the name and address of the shipper, and the number of his trapping license.

Propagation: Under license and supervision of the commission beaver, muskrat, or skunk may be

taken and transported for propagation within the State. Special license required for beaver farming (fee, \$2.50, and 25 cents per acre for all land in excess of 10 acres). Special license required for muskrat or skunk farming (fee, \$2.50, and 15 cents per acre for all premises in excess of 10 acres covered by the license).

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$30; fox, \$2; paid by State. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, ground hog or woodchuck, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

⁸⁵ *Wisconsin*: If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and the direction of the State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to the conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

WYOMING

Open seasons: Beaver..... No open season.⁸⁶
All other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.

Licenses: For trapping in State game preserves, fee, \$5; for trapping in national forests, \$5; issued by State game and fish commissioner. Employees of the Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. For bear: Resident (hunting license), \$2.50; nonresident, \$25; limit, 3 bears; issued by commissioner. Nonresident may take 3 bears Sept. 15-Nov. 15 under big game license. The killing of a bear must be reported not later than December to the commissioner. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting predatory animals in national forests). Permission of owner required to hunt or trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of beavers killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by commissioner and affidavit is furnished the commissioner by the owner of the real estate showing the damage and number of beavers killed, and upon the payment of 50 cents for each beaver hide.

Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by commissioner before being shipped or transported.

Miscellaneous: Use of the flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.

Propagation: Beavers may be taken for propagation under a \$5 permit, but animals so taken must be kept 3 years before being killed or sold.

Bounties: None paid by State.

⁸⁶ *Wyoming*: Close season on beaver expires Mar. 15, 1925. If beavers damage real estate the owner thereof may destroy them, but must furnish State game and fish commissioner with affidavit showing damage and number killed.

Laws of Canada

ALBERTA

Open seasons:⁸⁷ *Dates inclusive*
Mink, fisher, marten, fox,⁸⁸..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.⁸⁹

Otter..... Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Muskrat (see exception)..... Dec. 1-Apr. 30.

Exception: South of North Saskatchewan River..... No open season.⁹⁰

Beaver⁹¹..... Dec. 31, 1925.⁹⁰

Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by minister of agriculture. License not required of farmer, or member of his family while actually residing with him upon his farm, for trapping on own land. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or culti-

ALBERTA—Continued

vated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of the lieutenant governor in council. **Taxidermist:** \$5. Dealer in furs and skins of protected animals at a specified place of business, or within 1 mile thereof: Resident of a city, \$25; resident outside of a city, \$10; nonresident, \$100. Traveling license issued to holder of a dealer's license or his manager upon payment of fee of \$15. Traveling buyer: Resident, \$25; nonresident, \$100. Nonresident buying wholesale from licensed dealers, \$5 (good for 10 days only). Licensee must make semiannual reports to department of agriculture. License to sell skins by tender or auction, fee, \$25. Issued by minister or agents.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except under permit from minister. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Export of live wild foxes prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolf.

⁸⁷ *Alberta:* lieutenant governor in council may change close seasons on fur animals.

⁸⁸ Unlawful to trap fox for export.

⁸⁹ Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

⁹⁰ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beaver and muskrat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open seasons: ⁹¹

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals, except that farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock; to destroy muskrat or beaver houses, except under permit to prevent damage on dyked or agricultural lands; or to hunt fur animals at night.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, British subject, \$10; nonresident or resident alien not permitted to trap; nonresident special license to hunt—not trap—bears from January 1 to July 1, \$25; nonresident general hunting license, fee, \$25, and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by provincial game warden or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line not later than 15 days after the beginning of any open season for trapping is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report every three months, showing number and kind of skins purchased and date of transactions. *Taxidermist:* \$5. *Tanner:* \$5. Game conservation board may grant permits (fee, \$25) to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season or to possess unprime furs. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only

during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), except under special permit from game conservation board. Unlawful for fur trader to possess skins on which royalty has not been paid. Does not apply to skins taken by a licensed trapper if sold to a licensed resident dealer nor to skins of animals raised in captivity. Bears may be sold only as permitted by regulations.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), under special permit of game conservation board. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with a full description of the contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and accompanied by export permit.

Propagation: A permit from the game conservation board is required to propagate fur-bearing animals or to take them for breeding purposes. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to game conservation board on or before August 31. Live animals and birds may be exported only under permit; and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties: Panther, \$40; timber wolf, \$25; coyote, \$2 (if not less than one week old); big-horned or snowy owl, \$1; magpie and crow, 20 cents each; eagle, \$1. (Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.)

⁹¹ *British Columbia:* Seasons on fur animals fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council. For regulations apply to secretary game conservation board, Vancouver, British Columbia.

MANITOBA

Open seasons: ⁹²

North of fifty-third parallel—	Dates inclusive
Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat.....	Mar. 15-May 15.
Fox, lynx.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

South of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver ⁹³	No open season.
Muskrat.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox, lynx.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or dog in taking or hunting fur animals is prohibited. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy muskrat houses. Beaver houses and dams protected, except under permit to protect property.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$50; nonresident alien, \$200; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during the month of June, showing the number of each kind of animals taken. *Fur trading:* Nonresident trader, \$50; traveling fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant or dealer, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make monthly reports of furs handled. *Fur dressing and tanning:* \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to the chief game guardian on or before the 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and the name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins. **Possession and sale:** Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell the skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must ascertain that he holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and the number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade the pelt of a fur animal taken during the close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

MANITOBA—Continued

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins on which royalty is payable unless such skins have coupons attached to show royalty paid; each shipment must be accompanied by a permit procured from minister upon surrender of counterpart of royalty coupon, and have attached a declaration of the number and kinds of skins contained, and also set forth that counterfoils of royalty coupons are attached as required. Shipment or removal from Province prohibited except by express or mail. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for other, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 a dozen or fraction thereof.

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from the minister to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing the number, species, age, and sex of the animals on hand, from whom procured, and the number which have died during previous six months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf,⁹⁴ \$5; other wolf,⁹⁴ \$2; half is refunded to municipality by provincial treasurer.

⁹² *Manitoba:* The lieutenant governor in council may shorten the current open season on fur animals. Trapping in provincial game preserves prohibited.

⁹³ Chief game guardian may take necessary steps to prevent beaver damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1.

⁹⁴ Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, otter, fisher, marten, sable.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 25-May 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Victoria Counties.....	
Beaver.....	Mar. 25-May 25.
Other fur animals.....	No open season. ⁹⁵

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals by use of poisons, with aid of hounds, or with gun equipped with silencer; to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows; or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: *Trappers and fur dealers:* ⁹⁶ Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Trappers and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, the location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and the places from which the skins will be shipped out of the Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines. License is required to traffic in, cure, or tan skins: Resident, \$10; non-resident or resident alien, \$50; issued by minister. Special license (accompanied by necessary tags) to trap beavers at designated times may be issued by minister; fee, \$5 for each animal.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken, possessed, tagged, and on which the royalty has been paid, may be exported under permit from minister. Permit from minister required to export live fur animals.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur animals for propagation within the Province may be

obtained from the minister, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$3.

⁹⁵ *New Brunswick:* Expires Nov. 1, 1927.

⁹⁶ License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in the Province.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ⁹⁷

Open seasons: ⁹⁸	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.
Otter, beaver, muskrat (see exception).....	Oct. 1-May 14.
<i>Exception:</i> Muskrat, north of latitude 64°.....	
Foxes.....	Oct. 1-June 14.
	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals or to destroy or injure any muskrat house or beaver dam or house.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident, British subject, \$75; other nonresident, \$150. *Fur dealer and trader or trafficker in furs:* Resident, \$5; nonresident British subject, \$150; nonresident not British subject, \$300. Issued by director of Northwest Territories. License not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed.

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade the skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unprime or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permits may be obtained to take fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$30 (skin must be surrendered).

⁹⁷ *Northwest Territories* means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

⁹⁸ Trapping prohibited on Victoria and Banks Islands and in Peel River, Yellowknife, Slave River, and Backs River Preserves, which have been reserved as hunting and trapping grounds for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds.

NOVA SCOTIA

Open seasons: ⁹⁹	Dates inclusive
Beaver, marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat.....	Unprotected.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking, digging, or otherwise; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$50, issued by Provincial secretary, commissioner of forests and game, and municipal clerks. *Fur buyers:* Nonresident, \$100; resident, \$5; resident traveling buyer, \$25; issued by commissioner. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on all furs, except bear, wolf, and wildcat.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell the green hide of any beaver, fisher, or marten, or to possess the green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game inspector.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from the commissioner of forests and game under such restrictions as he may prescribe. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the commissioner; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on December 31. Unlawful to trespass in inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

⁹⁹ Nova Scotia: Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for the protection of private property.

ONTARIO

Open seasons:¹⁰⁰ *Dates inclusive*
Mink, fisher, marten, raccoon... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Muskrat (see exception)..... Apr. 1-May 21.
Exception: South of French and Mattawa Rivers..... Mar. 1-Apr. 21.
Beaver, otter (see exception)..... Dec. 15-Mar. 31.¹⁰¹
Exception: South of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River..... Jan. 1, 1925.
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrat, to injure or destroy any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or to set trap closer than 5 feet to a muskrat or beaver house.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50; issued by department of game and fisheries. License not required to take bear or wolf by any means, or fox by means of gun or dog. Nonresident not permitted to take beaver or otter. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license, except that a license is necessary to trap beaver or otter thereon (fee, \$11). Permission of owner required to trap beaver on lands of another. *Fur dealers or traders:* Resident British subject, \$25 (store license), \$100 (traveling fur buyer), \$100 (wholesale license); resident, \$1 (restricted—buying for personal use); alien or nonresident, \$200; nonresident, \$5 (buying from wholesalers); licensee must make reports monthly. *Fur dressing and tanning:* \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season prohibited except during first 10 days under permit. Possession and sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful for trapper or farmer to sell beaver or other skins except to a licensed dealer. Unlawful to have skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Shipments must be made by express or parcel post and packages must be marked with a list of the contents and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals for propagating purposes during the close season.

Bounties: Gray timber wolf, \$15; wolf pups under 3 months old, \$5; other wolf, \$10; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to the county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

¹⁰⁰ Ontario: Fur animals may be destroyed in defense of property, but skins so taken may not be sold during close season except under permit from minister.

¹⁰¹ Beaver and otter may be taken by residents only. Under special permit from minister, overseer or other officer may take or kill beaver doing damage to roads or private property.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Beaver..... No open season.¹⁰²
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. The game warden may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins which have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

Propagation: Several special acts of the provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

¹⁰² Prince Edward Island: Beaver may be taken under special license. They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating and building dams, and, under permits from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

QUEBEC

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Bear..... Aug. 20-June 30.
Muskrat (see exception)..... Nov. 1-May 31.
Exception: South of 50th parallel..... Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox..... Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Beaver, otter..... Dec. 15-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited.

Licenses: Fur dealers: Persons domiciled in Province, \$25; all other persons, \$100; issued by minister of fisheries and game. Fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored, and the places from which such furs will be shipped out of the Province. This act does not apply to a hunter or trapper who actually hunts, if he is domiciled and resides in the Province and is a British subject.

Possession and sale: Persons engaged in buying, selling, or taking fur animals must, on or before the 10th of each month, make report to the minister. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell skins of fur animals on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by the minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: The minister may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; nonresident license fee, from \$5 to \$25.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open seasons:¹⁰³ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver (north of Township 52 only)..... Nov. 1-Apr. 30¹⁰⁴
Mink, fisher, marten, fox, lynx... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter..... Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat:¹⁰⁵
North of Township 52 (also Nov. 7 to Dec. 14)..... Mar. 1-May 14.
South of Township 53 (also Nov. 7 to Dec. 14)..... Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to spear or shoot beaver or muskrat, or to destroy beaver dams or muskrat houses.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to chief game guardian with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$10; traveling agent for resident dealer: First permit, \$50, and \$10 for each additional permit. Nonresident, \$50; traveling agent for nonresident or nonresident traveling dealer, \$100; wholesale dealer, \$100. *Taxidermist:* \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. Issued by department of agriculture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make annual report of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. No license issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime pelts of protected fur animals.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animal, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs or to export any raw furs on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals is required; fee, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other fur animal, \$5. Young foxes may not be taken from dens before May 15.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from Provincial treasury.

¹⁰³ *Saskatchewan:* Trapping on game preserves prohibited.

¹⁰⁴ Beavers are protected on game preserves and south of Township 53.

¹⁰⁵ Minister may authorize the council of any municipality to destroy beavers or muskrats doing damage to highways or other public improvements.

YUKON

Open seasons:	¹⁰⁶	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter (see exception).....		Jan. 1-June 30.
Exception: South of Arctic Circle.....		Jan. 1-May 15.
Marten.....		No open season.
Lynx, mink.....		Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Muskrat (see exception).....		Jan. 1-June 30.
Exception: North of Arctic Circle.....		Dec. 1-May 31.
Fox (see exception).....		Nov. 15-Mar. 31.
Exception: South of Arctic Circle.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....		Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison, pitfalls, spears or similar devices prohibited, except that commanding officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson, may grant permits to poison wolves and other predatory animals. Traps must be taken up 15 days after close of open season.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. *Fur buyer or dealer* (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$25 (required for each place of business other

than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner, and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live fox prohibited. (See Propagation).

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. No restrictions on other fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

¹⁰⁶ *Yukon:* Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

Laws of Newfoundland

Open seasons:	¹⁰⁷	Dates inclusive
Otter, marten, lynx.....		Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....		Oct. 15-Mar. 15.
Muskrat.....		Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver.....		No open season. ¹⁰⁸

Prohibited methods: Beaver house or dam must not be damaged by trapper. Use of poisons prohibited.

Bag limits: Twenty-five beavers in such localities as are opened by governor to trapping.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident except for beaver (beaver trapping license issued only to resident trappers of 3 years' standing); nonresident, \$501; issued by justice. *Fur buyer and shipper:* 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Fur buyer must report operations semiannually on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Shipment and export: (See Licenses.) Unlawful to export a live fox unless raised in captivity. No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or without permit from the board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 20 cents.

¹⁰⁷ *Newfoundland:* Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

¹⁰⁸ Governor in council may proclaim open season on beaver in certain localities. Skins of beavers must be forwarded through magistrate to department of marine and fisheries, which has sole power to purchase or export.

Laws of Mexico

MEXICO ¹⁰⁹

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver (male only).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
No open season:	Females and young of beaver.
Licenses:	Required for beaver: Resident, \$20; nonresident, \$40. Issued by Department of Agriculture and Development, Mexico City.

¹⁰⁹ *Mexico:* For further information concerning trapping and fur laws, communicate with Director, Department of Agriculture and Development, Mexico City, Mexico.